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#### A QUESTION OF COIN.



UT of Albany comes a resolution calling for the appointment of a Legislative Committee to investigate the subway problem in this city and appropriating \$50,000 to defray the cost.

It might have been expected. The Public Service Commission is estimated to have expended already more than a million of dollars in preparing

plans, and there is no estimating how much other money has been expended in discussing plans and otherwise wasting time. Therefore it is not strange that the statesmen at the capital should become possessed of a desire to join in the discussion and share in the expenditure.

A solution of the subway problem would be cheap at \$50,000. No one in the city would grudge the money and very few up-State would deem it worth while to complain. But what would an investigation be worth?

#### COMPLAINTS OF MEN.



HILE women are manifesting their discontent with life and love by suffragette parades and proud palavers, let it not be supposed that men so meek and mild are wholly content with things as they are. From their silent, unmarching ranks come letters of complaint of many sorrows and suggestions of hoped for reforms.

One writes to ask why men may not sit in their shirtsleeves in the reading room of the public library during the heat of summer. Another wishes to know why clerks may not have elbow sleeves to their shirts while at work in sweltering offices. The ease and comfort of shirtwaists and of elbow sleeves are freely and fully conceded to women-why not to men?

But the hidden force that holds woman back from the harem skirt on the street, while permitting the indulgence of something like knickerbockers on the beach, withholds from man in town the negligee of the camp. Suffragettes will win and women will vote and run for office before man will be emancipated from the clothing of conventionality. Every summer brings complaints, but none ever brings relief. It is the law of the jungle.

#### A BOOST FOR THE PARCELS POST.



REPRESENTATIVE body of business men met at the Waldorf to help the Postal Progress League to make progress, and incidentally to help New York and the rest of the country get from the postal authorities a parcels post service long waited for and much needed.

The conference developed many points of interest. One speaker predicted that a time will come when mail matter will not be divided into classes and subjected to different rates of postage, but all will be carried at a single rate of one cent for any weight up to a pound. Another athority stated that the adoption by the department of improved twentieth century methods for handling parcels would cut the cost from the present figure of seventyfive cents a ton to nineteen cents. A third speaker told of the use of aeroplanes for carrying mail in India and in Algiers and foretold the a similar means here in the near future.

Then the conference got down to business and passed a resolution urging the enactment by Congress at this session of the Sulzer parcels post bill, "or some more simple and progressive measure." It was the right thing to do. Prophecies of the future are interesting, but what New York expects of her business men is always a movement for immediate enterprise.

### SAILORS' STRIKES AND RIGHTS.



HOULD the long talked of international strike of sailors take place on Saturday, as is now threatened, there is going to be put up to the consideration of landsmen one of the most perplexing of industrial problems—that of determining how far the seafaring workman is entitled to rights freely accorded to the workers

in any line of industry on land

The difference in the standing of the two classes of workers is shown in a statement recently made from the British consulate that any sailor that quits a British ship in this port is liable to arrest, deportation to Great Britain and imprisonment there. No workman on land is liable to criminal arrest and imprisonment for quitting a job, much less to deportation across the sea.

The argument that the law of the land cannot apply to the sea is old and venerable. Men have grown up to look upon it as unanswerable. Once upon a time, and that not very distant, it was supposed to justify the flogging of sailors. It is an argument that the strike will bring under review, and it may be it will have to be revised. Altogether the issue threatens to be troublesome. It seems to be a case where expert arbitration is necessary to the achievement of justice.

# Letters From the People

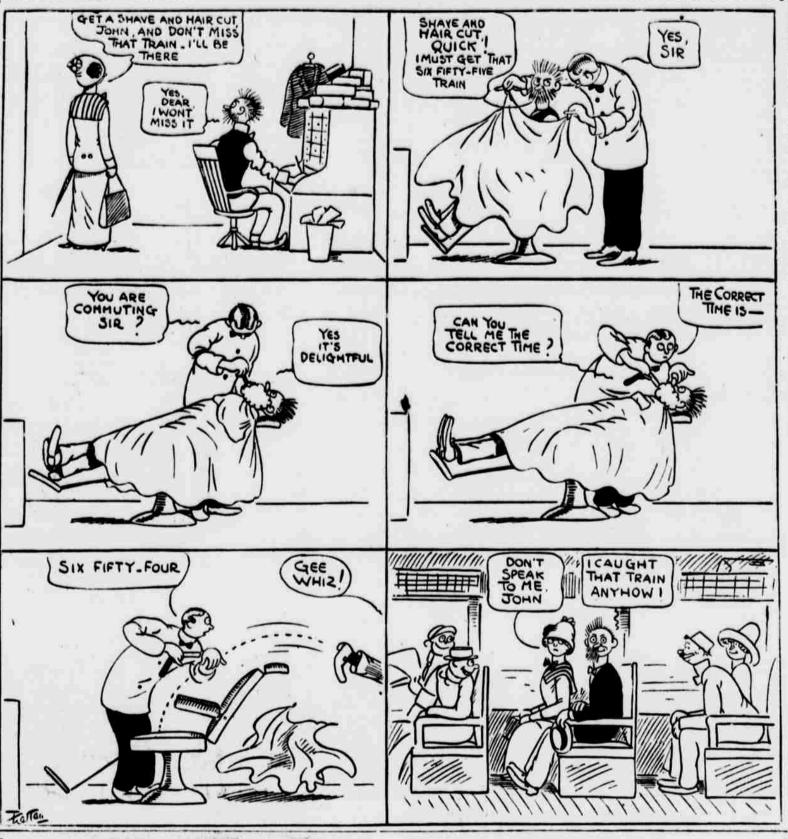
Wants to Be a Surveyor. To the Editor of The Evening World: I am eighteen and would like to bene a surveyor if it is a good caree I am tall, strong and healthy. Will this subject? And also tell me if there is a good future in this business. Glendale, L. I.

For a "Block-Long" Tunnel. gers just one block from the sub- iers say to this suggestion? ray. Passengers travelling from points

trai or to the uptown district above Porty-second street must leave the tunnel and walk to the Fulton or John I am tail, atrong and heatiny. Will street subways and there pay another tags subject? And also tell me if fare and take another line of underground cars. Why not have a block-Others may be interested in reading long loop tunnel to connect the terminal tunnels with the subway? And let every other train or every third train from Jersey City cut in on the subway line and run uptown as far as Fourteenth the Editor of The Evening World and run uptown as far as Fourteenth The Hudson tunnel lands its downtown or Forty-second street? What do read-

COMMUTER.

## Mr. and Mrs. John. By Maurice Ketten.



# Mrs. Jarr Weeps, but She Isn't Unhappy. McCardell. At the last inquiry Master Jarr emitted a Jury spirit at a Four phase of the Children and phase of the Jury spirit at a Four phase of the Jury s Mr. Jarr Is Unhappy, but He Doesn't Weep

By Roy L. McCardell. other evening Master Jarr was in childish trebi-

of the family wearing apparel. "Why, hello! Packing up to go some-where?" asked Mr. Jarr. "And the kiddies-what's the matter with them?"

In the Tall Timber



SENATOR SEEDS SAYS :-IF LOTS OF RICH FELLERS HAD DETECTIVES WATCH-IN EM WHEN THEY WUZ MAKIN' THER' MONEY THEY WOULDN'T NEED SO DURN MANY DETECTIVES PROTECTIN' EM AFTER THEY GOT IT. AULSBROOM

breath that also trying to wrap up and put away the "But what good am I?" asked the besignified recently heavy winter clothes, and those chil- wildered man. "I can't pack up clothes

repressed emotion. dren haven't done a thing but worry with moth preventives." Mrs. Jarr was sit- the life out of me!" ting in the middle Here Mrs. Jarr threw back her head do it, the children can't do it, so I have of the room sur- and sneezed, and Mr. Jarr sneezed and to do R!" said Mrs. Jarr sneezing again.

rounded by an in- the children sneesed.

Mrs. Jarr had recourse to her handker- all woe and grief with her. appened, have you all been crying?" he sat down on the sofahe asked. "I haven't been crying." re-

HEN Mr. Jarr came home the Jarr joined it with her woes articulate. "I was going to say the children en- quit and leave-and they do, if pressed

discriminate mass, "That's pepper, I'm putting some of what I have to endure!" And, if the "Moth balls?" repeated Mr. the things away in papper. Mrs. Rangle casual observer will notice, it is a per-believes in pepper. Mrs. Hickett says vasive falling of woman to make every-snuff, so I'm trying snuff, too." Here body share everything of this sort and thief, and Mr. Jarr noticed her eyes "Well, call in Gertrude, then! No to make flat packages of heavy cloth-

were red and her nose likewise, "What's favoritism!" said Mr. Jerr, grimly, as "Oh, Gertrude is busy getting the din-

piled Mrs. Jarr, "but this pepper and ner," replied Mrs. Jarr. But she knew snuff has driven me crazy, and the and Mr. Jarr knew that while children the little girl. and husbands may be chattels, light

Can YOU Answer These Questions? Are You a New Yorker? Then What Do You Know About Your Own City?

You live in New York. When you go out of town you proud of being referred to as a "New Yorker." Yet how much do you know about this big city of yours? How many of these questions can you answer? Try. Then put the questions to some of your friends.

106. Where was New York's Arst public Hbrary and when was it founded?

107. Under what circumstances was Trinity Church invaded in time of peace by a band of armed men!

108. Where was the famous tract of land known as "John Robinson" orchard"f

109. When was New York's first city directory printed? 110. Who was Manhattan Island's first political "reformer"?

The foregoing queries will be answered in Monday's Evening World

101. Much of Broad street is "made" ground, where formerly there was an in 102. The English took New York from the Dutch in 1664. In 1673 a Dutch force 600 strong, under Capt. Anthony Colve, seized Manhattan from the English and held it under Dutch rule for nearly a year, until a treaty between Holland and

103. The "Water Gate" was at the function of Pearl and Wall streets. 104. The Colonial Governor, Dongan, condemned a strip of land along the north side of Wall street, forty feet wide, sold it and, it is said, pocketed the cash. The

forty foot strip encroached on the highway itself, and when nouses were built thereon the street become uncomfortably narrow, as it remains to this day.

106. The "New City Hall" was built in 1696 on Wall street, at the head of Broad, at a cost of \$20,000. The rear part of the building was used as a jall and the garret as a debtors' prison. Courtrooms and the Council Chamber occupied the second floor, and religious services were held there on Gundays. Just across the street were the stocks, the pillory and the whispains post. street were the stocks, the pillory and the whisping post.

He only does it to annoy,

"That's right!" oried Mrs. Jarr. "Encourage the children by mocking me! He wants moth balls, and little Emma "Why, they're not fit to eat! They're

"Oh, they don't want to eat them," said Mrs. Jarr. specking and continuing ing and pinning them in sheets and cloths, with liberal layers of papper

"We wanna play marbles!" walled "Johnny Rangle's mamma lets him

play marbles with the moth balls! "And I am not using moth balls this year," said Mrs. Jarr. "I don't think they are efficacious. I'm trying papper and snuff and some moth flake. There is more camphor in moth flake. those children have me so worried and fretted that I do believe I swallowed couple of pins while sneezing!"

Here Mrs. Jarr scattered some more of the irritant powders and all present sneezed until the tears rolled down

"We'll finish after supper," said Mrs Jarr, as Gertrude announced the mea was ready.

"Oh, by the way, get out my dres suit," said Mr. Jarr. "There's a trade dinner to-night I have to attend." "You can't go!" eatd Mrs. Jarr. "Your dress suit is packed up and put away. You have your trade dinner with us." "Take the pepper off the table, Gertrude," eniffed Mr. :rr. "Akachoo! I hope you have a dinner not to be

To Cure Hiccoughs.

CLERGYMAN was smoking a cigar A under an oak.
"My congregation coughed this

morning," he said. "I could hardly make myself heard. It was most annoy-"Well," said a physician, "the next

time they cough or want to meeze tell them to press the upper lip just beneath the nose. Pressing the nerves in that quarter will stop the most obstinate cough, and, by the same token, it will

BY ALBERT PAYSON TERHUNE

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No. 6-Jack Cade's Plot to Seize a Kingdom. ACK CADE, a loud-mouthed, violent demagogue, was for three wild days the actual ruler of England. His conspiracy might, perhaps, have carried him to the very throne itself had he not played the fool.

Cade was a doctor and had a smattering of political knowledge. Hs had been forced to fiee to France to escape the gallows for murdering a woman. Later he had ventured back to England and had settled down in Kent, where he practised medicine and married a rich farmer's daughter. But he was not content to have dodged the hangman. He looked about for fresh trouble and he found it.

England at that time was in the grip of the King and the nobles. The common people's rights had been turned into a mockery. The poor were browbeaten, overtaxed and at the mercy of the great. The electing of Parliament members to represent the people had become a farce. The House of Commons did pretty much what the House of Lords told it to. This was arranged by filling Parliament with mer who were slavishly obedient to the

At parliamentary elections the nobles would send their servants and gangs of "strong-arm men" to the polls to beat or scare away all voters who would not cast a ballot for the candidates chosen by the Lords. Thus the voice of the people was stifled and both houses of Parliament were wholly under the sway of the nobility. The King, the court, the aristocracy could rule or misrule, as they chose. Corruption, favor-A Fight for

itism, all forms of graft and of brutality went unchecked. The King (Henry VI.) was a semi-imbedie and was helpless in the hands of his unjust ministers.

Altogether the condition of the country invited rebellion. Cade formed a conspiracy against the throne. He stirred up the men of Kent by flery speeches, procured money and weapons, and in June, 1450, marched on London at the head of nearly 20,000 armed peasants and farmers. He changed his name to Mortimer and claimed to have royal blood in his veins. This is thought to have been done with the possible idea of seizing the crown for himself. But his outward purpose was to avenge the people's ill-treatment.

Cade and his men camped in the suburbs of London. The King sent out to ask the meaning of the uprising. Cade replied with a proclamation, in which he set forth the wrongs of the people and the corruption of the court, and demanded not only new and better laws, but the execution of the grafting officeholders. These demands awoke the citizens of London to sympathy with the rebellion. It even affected the royal army. The King sent forth troops to disperse the rebels. Cade met them in battle at Seven Oaks and routed them. The King's troops had fought half-heartedly and many of them refused to take up

arms a second time against the rebeis. So Cade had the citizens and the troops alike with him. He had everything in his favor. Into London he marched his peasant army on July 2 and took possession of the city. He forced the Mayor and the Judges to try and condemn to death Lord Say, the Royal Treasurer, and Cromer, the High Sheriff of Kent, officials who had been foremost in the people's injuries. And his own

soldiers cut off the condemned men's heads. Thus far everything went well. Cade was keeping his promises. He was punshing grafters and was enforcing the rights of the poor. For two days he kept his army in strict order. The Londoners were inclined to look upon him as a deliverer. There might have been no limits to his suc-

cess had he kept his senses. But he had not the power to do this. He was a poor man. The men with him were poor.

Plays "King." All about them were houses full of valuables. The temptation was too strong for Cade and his followers. On the third day of their stay in London they began plundering and robbing, breaking into houses and stealing everything in sight. This crazy behavior, of course, set the citizens against them. No Londoner felt that his own home was safe from the robbers. So the townsfolk rose against Cade. At the same time the court promised free pardon to all the rebels who would return quietly to their homes, and promised

also to redress their wrongs. Cade's army under these influences melted away like snow in hot weather. The demagogue who had held Lendon in the hollow of his hand now found himself a fugitive with a price on his head. He tried to escape to France, but was overtaken by an esquire of Kent, Alexander iden by name. Iden is said to have had a grudge against Cade, and he followed the flying demagogue remorselessly. Iden caught up with Cade in a garden near the Sussex coast, where the fugitive was hiding. After a desperate hand-to-hand fight Cade was killed.

His head was stuck on a pole on London Bridge as a wavning to traiters.

# The Day's Good Stories

Enough to Sink Him.

Col. Chaunch Dewey, Impector-Occurrent of the Illinois National Guard, told at a dinner in Chicago a Fourth of July and the contract of the state of the Illinois National Guard, told at a dinner in Chicago a Fourth of July and the contract of the state of t

"One of our admirals," he said, "showed the ington Star.

# May Manton Fashions



S CCH a pretty little sure to meet with a welcome from avery girl. In the illustration it is made from bordered material and it is especially well adapted to such use; but it can be made available for any seasonable fabric. for the straight edges can be trimmed with banding or with embroidery. The neck is cut out to form a small square. The blouse is made in

two pieces that are joined at the front and the trimming conceals the seam. There are tucks at the centre-front that extend to yoke depth and at the back that extend for full length. The closing is made invisibly at the

For the 16-year size the blouse will require 3 yards of bordered material 20 inches wide with 1 yards of banding and 15 yards of ruffling to make as illustrated; or, 2 yards of plain material 27, 1 yard % or 44 inches wide.

Pattern No. 7025 is cut in sizes for miss Blouse for Misses and Small Women-of 14, 16 and 18 years

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